MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA said in the case of every family, it was necessary that in addition to meeting all current expenses, some money should be set apart for meeting emergent or unforeseen expenditure. This principle more or less held good in the case of Government also. This meant that at any rate expenditure should not exceed the income. Government should therefore see whether the several large schemes taken up by them were yielding some revenue at least. If that was so, any amount of national debt raised by Government could be justified. Otherwise, it was for Government to see that costly schemes were not taken up. The trend of the discussions so far seemed to be that with a view to retrench expenditure, salaries should be reduced but he differed from that view; because any reduction in this direction could not but result in dissatisfaction and discontent on the part of the officials. He was of opinion that good officers must be given good pay and twice the amount of work should be taken from them. If the Dewan's pay is reduced to Rs. 2,000, we will get a Dewan according to that pay and nothing very tangible can be expected from him. Mr. Chansala Rao had once said that departments which did not yield a profit must be killed. Otherwise, the expenditure on them could not be regarded as economical. If at least large profits could be expected in future years, losses at present could be tolerated. If this principle was borne in mind and the Dewan and Members of Council applied this to all the Departments of Government with a view to put an end to uneconomical items of expenditure, then no separate retrenchments were required at all. As pointed out by some of the members, the smaller officials of Government were paid too low and in some cases they were forced to resort to other means of earning. It was not right that Government should allow such a state of affairs to continue, especially when they thought it fit to have a top-heavy administration. For a long time past, sinecure appointment had been increasing and at least 30 per cent of the officials were inefficient. The member did not mean to say that all these officers should be thrown out all at once but he certainly desired that Government should look into the matter to appoint the proper kind of officers

as vacancies fell on account of retirements or other causes. The Dewan asked the member in what departments he thought there were sinecure appointments and how long. The member replied that that was the case in various departments including the Secretariat but that it was not of recent origin. It was a heritage from the long past and could not be done away with all at once. Government should try to improve the position as far as possible. He reminded the House of the system of volunteers which existed during the days of the British Commission. Whenever appointments had to be filled up, the volunteers had to sit up for a competitive examination and appointments were given to the most successful of the candidates. Mere academic qualifications were not insisted upon and there were instances of ordinary men having risen to the highest positions under Government. What was really wanted was honesty and uprightness. He appealed to Government to bring a similar practice into effect and to insist on all the higher officers to show work for every pie of the pay they drew. This, he thought, was retrenchment in the real sense and not a mere reduction of pay and allowances here and there. At the same time, Government should see that every qualified man earned a decent living because there being no scope to earn, an educated man might be forced to resort to certain wrong ways of earning. In this connection he suggested that the syllabus of primary education should provide for object lessons and practical vocational training in the lower classes so that after completing a sufficient standard of general education the students might take up jobs to which they had special aptitudes. In Italy and some other countries a boy received general education till the age of 13 and the Advisory Board advised him whether to go up for University courses or to join some technical or industrial institutions. Such a system not being in existence here the problem of unemployment was becoming more and more serious with the increase of graduates. Government did not entertain them in the service, professions could not absorb them and the men themselves could not take up agriculture, having come away to the cities and forgotten the job. So, the education provided to the boys should be of the proper kind. The expenditure under this head had now come up to more or less Rs. 50 lakhs while formely it was 1½ lakhs but the country did not benefit by this large increase in expenditure because

there was no proportionate self-help and self-reliance on the part of the people. Under Special Communities Education, a sum of Rs. 2,49,318 was provided for panchamas during the next year whereas during the current year it was Rs. 2,10,200. Under Mahomedan Education the estimates provided for Rs. 4,17,782 as against Rs. 3,57,200 during 1924-25. He was not sorry that the provision for Mahomedan education was more than that provided for Panchamas. Government should see that suitable provision was made on the population basis of these depressed and backward classes with a view to give them sufficient general and vocational training. In many of the villages diseases generally broke out in the *holagaries* and spread to the whole village. It was necessary to improve the condition of the panchamas and make them realise the need for living a better life. For this reason sufficient educational facilities should be provided for them as also encouragement to all the deserving members of these communities without throwing back those which are already forward.

Coming to the question of grants to the aided schools, the member invited attention to the recommendations of the Education Commission. The grants were fixed several years ago and had not been adequately improved. Ever since Government ordered the abolition of fees in the lower classes, the income to aided schools had materially fallen. The result was that the schools were in many cases indebted and would soon have to be closed. He would suggest the formation of a special fund out of which building grants as well as grants-in-aid should be paid. Otherwise they should try to convert all aided schools into Government institutions. Personally he thought that the former arrangement was less costly to Government. The present grants to aided schools were quite inadequate and should be suitably increased. The Dewan pointed that increased allotment was made in the budget according to grant-in-aid rules and that the difference between income and expenditure on Middle schools would be borne by Government themselves.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAY expressed gratification that many of the members of the Assembly had made sympathetic references to the panchama community and said that it was on this account all the easier for the Government to provide the grants for the further progress of this unfortunate community. He brought to notice that sufficient

scholarships had not been given to the panchama pupils in schools. Scholarships to students in High Schools had to be increased. The accommodation in the panchama boarding schools was totally inadequate and a large number of applicants for admission into the Central Panchama Institute at Mysore had to be refused admission. Government should consider the question of increasing the grant with a view to provide the required accommodation and also to convert all these buildings into *pucca* ones. He also brought to notice that in the Tumkur Boarding School one and the same room was made use of as dining room, class room and also industrial class room and requested that Government would soon take up the question of extending the building. He also requested that the provision made for the rents on account of panchama schools and other institutions should be fully used up. In the Tumkur and Chikmagalur schools, only shoe-making and carpentry were taught to the students. He suggested that weaving should also be taught. He prayed that all lapses in the provision for panchama education should be utilised towards opening industrial classes in all the schools. The allowance given to boys in High Schools being inadequate for the purchase of books and dress, some increased provision had also to be made. Seeing that all the other students were much cleaner than themselves, the panchama boys were naturally desirous of looking better. He hoped that Government would consider this matter favourably. There were only a few panchamas who could make known to Government the grievances of the community. He therefore proposed that a Depressed Class Advancement Trust should be opened and that a lakh of rupees at least should be provided for the purpose. He brought to notice that out of 700 applicants for land, only 340 had been disposed of though sufficient cultivable lands were available. The allotment made for takavi loans to panchamas was not for this reason completely used up. He therefore requested that all the pending dharkast applications should be ordered to be disposed of without delay. The necessity for a Boarding School in each district, especially in the *Malnad*, was repeatedly brought to notice. The member requested that one such school at least should be immediately opened either at Shimoga or at Hassan. Government had promised to open a school for the use of boys of the Kolar Gold Fields area, but no provision

was made in the budget. He prayed that this may be done. The difficulty for drinking water was felt in almost every panchama locality for want of a separate well for the panchamas and serious differences between them and other communities were arising every where. If such an unhappy situation was to be avoided, more allotments for drinking water wells to panchamas were urgently required. In this connection, the member desired the earmarking of a certain sum of money for each district and said that local officers should be instructed to see that that amount was spent within the year. Several members had urged that the grant under village improvement should be enhanced. How far this allotment was likely to improve *holageries* was not easy to see. A large portion of the land revenue derived by Government was on account of the labourers who were all panchamas and it was but right that Government gave them all the required facilities. He earnestly prayed that a special allotment for the improvement of *holageries* should be made. While recognising all that Government had done in the past in the cause of panchamas the member said that is was necessary that Government brought into existence some association to attend to the general improvement of the community and also to act as a Labour Employment Bureau; and for this purpose, a provision of at least Rs. 1,000 should be made and a grant of not less than Rs. 50 per month given to such an association.

In the Mandya and Malvalli Taluks several lands had been granted to the panchamas on tenure and Government were realising between Rs. 7,000 and 10,000 from these people in the shape of land revenue. In some cases the tenure was over and in the others, was expected to be, in the course of the current year. Further applications from panchamas were not entertained in view of the high level canal expected to be constructed from the Krishnarajasagara. The result was that the panchamas had nothing to live upon. He therefore prayed that the same lands might be confirmed in their name when the canal was completed.

In this connection, Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao brought to notice that in the Malnad, on applications being received from panchamas for the grant of coffee lands not used as such, the village officers put them to auction and unnecessarily raised the price. He suggested that lands should

be granted to the Panchamas at least to the extent necessary to maintain the family, at upset price.

The DEWAN said that there was nothing in the rules against such grants, but Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao said that even then, actual grants were not made. The Dewan promised to issue an order that vacant coffee lands might be given to Panchamas on upset price.

MR. MURUGESAM PILLAY brought to notice that though there was provision in the rules to grant lands, the local officers were not giving effect to such orders. He therefore, requested that darkhast applications from Panchamas should be personally attended to by the higher officers of Government. He requested that in view of the present high prices of foodstuffs, suitable increase of pay be given to all Police Constables and peons most of whom came from the backward and depressed communities.

MR. B. VENKATANARANAPPA began by saying that Primary Education was a most important subject and that it was necessary to make proper provision for it in the budget. If proper instruction was not provided at this earlier stage of education, no amount of expenditure incurred in the higher grades would sufficiently help the boy. It was necessary that efficient teachers were posted to these schools, the pay offered to them at present, *viz.*, Rs. 15 being materially increased. School masters, particularly those in the cities, had no means of supplementing their income. Compared to advanced countries like America and Germany, the expenditure incurred by the Mysore Government was too little. The member instanced the case of Ohio and said that though that country was only half as much again as Mysore, the expenditure incurred on education of all grades by that Government was as much as 8 crores. He did not mean to say that the Mysore Government should allot proportionate funds. All that he wanted was that the State should strive to see that the expenditure that it was prepared to incur was spent in the right direction. Salaries of school masters should necessarily be uniform. Even Primary School masters are getting different rates of pay and while some had been put in particular grades, others were getting a small fixed pay, and generally whenever a small increase was sanctioned to a teacher he was as a rule transferred to another place. He said that it was a mistake to transfer teachers because each man had his own way of handling his subjects and constant transfers could not but

disturb the arrangements. There should be no difference in the pay given to teachers of one and the same service and qulification and they must all be put in a definite time scale. There should be no supersessions in making promotions without sufficient reasons. There should be uniformity of grades of pay in the case of teachers of High Schools also. He could not see any use in starting a number of schools unless those institutions were satisfactorily financed, and suggested that funds might be utilised to the best advantage and only so many schools opened as could be managed with the available funds efficiently.

Coming to Women's Education, the member agreed that they required general education, but he did not see any need for our girls to join University classes and obtain degrees.

The DEWAN remarked that that was a question not coming within the purview of the budget. It was a question of opinion as to how far women had to be given education.

The member said that this question had to be referred to a committee because he believed that the expenditure incurred on the two Collegiate High Schools for women in Bangalore and Mysore was not justified. Very few students availed themselves of these institutions. Besides the expenditure already incurred, further expenditure was also in sight as in the opening of a History Section, in Bangalore. If that was done, Mysore School was also likely to ask for a Science Section which meant large expenditure just for the sake of one or two students. He thought the proper thing to do was to have only one Collegiate High School for the whole State.

The DEWAN replied that the suggestion of the member to have a Central Collegiate High School for the whole State necessitated the establishment of a Central Boarding Home on an elaborate scale and perhaps also the grant of scholarships to girls coming from outside places would be imperative and that the total expenditure incurred as above, would be undoubtedly greater than that incurred on two different schools at different places. He however wished to know whether the member's recommendation was on ground of proper facilities not having been given to the women.

The member replied that Collegiate Education was not necessary in the case of girls. Compared with the

salaries that were enjoyed by the professors and teachers of Colleges and High Schools with that of teachers of the lower classes, there was a wide difference which should not exist, and that there ought to be a certain uniformity throughout.

In regard to vocational training he observed that it was wrong to give this training in High schools along with general education on account of the short period given for each subject. He suggested that separate schools should be opened under qualified teachers. He therefore suggested that one technical school in each of the districts of Mysore and Bangalore should be started in the first instance and unless this was done, it could not be said that the State was in a prosperous condition in regard to commerce and industry.

He further pointed out that a large amount out of the grant for school buildings lapsed and requested that Government should see that a good portion of this grant was materially utilised. He also suggested that the present buildings were not big enough. Very often the village schools consisted only of one room--probably 10 feet square and a large number of boys were clubbed together in it. More accommodation should be provided. But this involved large expenditure which it might not be possible for Government to provide in the immediate future. He therefore said school houses should be built on a cheaper model.

The DEWAN replied that the question of revising standard plans was under consideration.

MR. MALLANNA said no allotment under Civil Works was made in the Budget for construction of roads and bridges for Mysore district specially. A separate allotment was very necessary for the construction of bridges across Kapila and Cauvery Rivers urgently as year after year serious accidents occur. This point was being brought to notice for the past 7 or 8 years without any use. He requested that the question be considered favourably, as per previous promises of Government. The District Board had provided Rs. 50,000 for this purpose but in the absence of Government grant, the allotment was otherwise utilised.

In regard to drinking water wells during the current year, the Mysore district got only Rs. 4,000 out of a total grant of Rs. 20,000. The grant under this head for the whole State next year was put down at Rs. 40,000 so that

the utmost that the Mysore district could expect to get was Rs. 8,000. The Mysore district was bigger than any other district and naturally deserved a proportionately higher grant. Besides, the Nagamangala, Mandya and Malvalli taluks particularly were in very great need of drinking water. In addition to the allotment given by Government in the current year, the District Board spent Rs. 10,000 under this head. Still as many as 30 applications had to be refused. There was a Government Order to the effect that a portion of allotment should be set apart for Panchamas. For want of adequate funds, many works were at a stand-still, and for this reason he prayed for enhanced grant.

Regarding Veterinary Hospitals, Hassan had been given 4 hospitals and Mysore also the same number. He had been given to understand that the question of opening two more hospitals in the Hassan district was under consideration while only one had been proposed for the Mysore district. This being an important district, the number should be increased by at least two in view of the large number of *jattras* that took place and to which very many cattle were brought. He hoped that the resolution submitted by the District Board in this connection would receive due consideration at the hands of Government.

The DEWAN said that it had not been decided which district should get the new hospitals and that the recommendations of the Department were awaited in this matter.

The member, however, requested that when this question was taken up, the claims of the Mysore district might also be taken into consideration.

As regards Primary Education he observed that the grant under this head was insufficient for the district and should be doubled. The grant for Village Improvement was put down at Rs. 20,000 for the whole State which works at not more than Rs. 3,000 for each district. District Boards could not be expected to give any large grant for Village Improvement work. He quoted an instance in which the estimate for a certain work was prepared in 1915 and on account of want of funds the work was done only in 1920, payment being made as late as 1923. This only proved the inadequacy of the allotment under this head and said that it should be materially increased.

Lastly, the member brought to notice that the collections from the tax levied on cattle that were brought to *jattras* were credited to the Muzrai Department while strictly speaking, it ought to go to the Veterinary Department. This should be done in future at least, the proceeds being utilised for opening additional Veterinary institutions in the concerned districts.

MR. C. B. SRINIVASA RAO invited attention to a passage from the Dewan's Address to the Legislative Council last year in which he expressed the opinion that the finances of the State were as sound and strong as could be expected, and appealed to the Council to wait for a year before passing a verdict on this subject. He regretted that even after one year there was no improvement in the finances, and the Dewan in his Address to the Assembly had to refer to the several cases that contributed to the present financial position and, to say that it was difficult to foresee how far the finances in the future could be adjusted to the growing needs of the administration. What he regretted most was that Government themselves acknowledged that the financial condition was one of grave anxiety. Coming to the figure, he did not know how far the anticipated surplus of Rs. 41,000 next year was justified. The increase of Rs. 2½ lakhs under land revenue and of Rs. 3 lakhs on account of Food Supply operations to be transferred to the revenue account were uncertain and so could not be depended upon.

The Assembly was always asking for the establishment of Small Cause Courts at Bangalore and Mysore in order that the original suits could be disposed of quickly. It was necessary to provide suitable funds for opening these courts. As regards meeting this additional expenditure, the member was of opinion that the anticipated income of Rs. 11,65,000 from Court Fees was too low an estimate. Including revenue from Stamps he said that a surplus of at least one lakh was certain. At the rate of Rs. 10,000 for each Small Cause Court, two such courts could easily be opened with the income under Court Fees. According to the latest figures he could get at, the execution of decrees was very slow. Out of a total number of 58,276 execution applications, 25,947 were wholly inructuous, 8,185 decrees were fully satisfied and 4,433 satisfied in part, the total amount realised from these two being Rs. 16,16,219-2-2, but the value of all the suits disposed of was as much as Rs. 68,20,474-6-7. These figures

showed that more than 50 lakhs of rupees had been locked up. The question of reorganising the department had to be taken up urgently with the help of the revenue expected from courts of law. As regards the introduction of the Separation Scheme Mr. Srinivasa Rao vehemently said that it is time that all Bench Courts should be abolished seeing how they were working and that not a day should be lost in regard to this matter.

The member reminded the house that ever since the Assembly had been established the members constantly represented that Court Fees should be lowered. He realised that all at once rates could not be reduced all through but however he believed that it was right to lower the fees to the old rates in the case of small cause suits at least.

In regard to education, the member said that the efforts of Government in the direction of expansion were very poor. From the point of view of the school going population, compared to the total population of the State, Baroda stood first, Travancore second and Mysore third. The same order was maintained in regard to territorial basis. In the proportion of State revenue, Mysore spends per head Rs. 0-12-3, Burmah Rs. 1-9-1, Baroda Rs. 1-6-0 and Travancore Rs. 0-13-0. Mysore is thus backward in every way. The percentage of literate persons is only 6 and therefore far from satisfactory. Government should see how the State could be made to show better results. As regards women's education also the progress made so far was not satisfactory. It should be the object of Government that every girl of school going age should be taught to read and write. Industrial and Technical Schools should be established all over the State if the present un-employment problem was to be settled and a serious crisis avoided. Lastly, the member said that it was a great misfortune there was no continuity of policy. The former Inspector-General of Education before he could go through the Saddler Committee Report was transferred to another department. He therefore urged that there should be infrequent transfers in regard to this appointment and that it should not be made the stepping stone for higher offices. He was certain that if one and the same officer was not allowed to remain for a sufficiently long time at least as Inspector-General, the interests of the Department would be sacrificed under cover of administrative exigencies.

MR. HANUMANTHA RAJU thanked the Government for the encouragement given in the past towards Panchama education and said that in spite of this encouragement the progress in this direction was very slow. He attributed this to want of sympathy on the part of local officers. He also brought to notice that there were a number of schools started and worked by Panchamas themselves without any grant from Government. He therefore requested that in addition to making better provision for grant-in-aid, Government should give instructions to the District Officers to see that continuity of policy in regard to Panchama Education was maintained. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 46,50,000 under education, only Rs. 6,67,100 was provided for the education of backward and depressed classes which included Mahomedans and Panchamas. A greater portion of this latter allotment, *viz.*, Rs. 4,17,782 went towards education of Mahomedans, the balance left being too small for the education of the Panchamas. Besides, Hindustani education had been placed under a Mahomedan Inspector. The result was that all Hindustani Schools worked efficiently and there were as many as 35 graduates from that community. Similar encouragement was not being afforded to the Panchamas. There was only one graduate this year. He therefore requested that the education of Panchamas should be placed under a Special Officer from their own community. At present, the Panchamas were sunk in ignorance and were very often unwilling to send their children to schools, because they did not know the value of education. In some places the teacher himself had to go from house to house to take the boys to the school. The pay given to these teachers was also very low. It would not be a waste to educate the parents as to the necessity of sending their boys to schools and also ascertain the several requirements of the Panchamas in each locality. Very few scholarships had been reserved for Panchama students. He requested that in view of their large number, at least the same number of scholarships as were provided for Mahomedans should be given to Panchama boys also. Lastly, he requested that members of the Representative Assembly be given the same rates of railway fare as are given to the members of the Legislative Council, and that the practice of giving refreshments to Representative Assembly Members be also continued. Also suitable accommodation should be provided for mofussil members of the Legislative Council.

MR. RANGARAJAIYA said that the provision made for drinking water wells was very inadequate and requested that the grant should be increased. He said that though the estimate for water supply to Mudgere town was ready, the work had not been taken up as the District Board had agreed to pay Rs. 17,000 instead of Rs. 20,000 by way of contribution. The deficit being only Rs. 3,000 he requested that the full amount of contribution be not insisted upon and that the Government quota of Rs. 20,000 may be provided in the Budget for 1925-26.

The DEWAN promised to consider the request.

MR. RANGARAJAIYA brought to notice the need for providing quarters to the Lady Surgeon at Mudgere, and requested that a sum of Rs. 5,000 might be allotted for the purpose. Mudgere being a taluk headquarter station this question deserved urgent attention. If no funds were available he would suggest the money being made available from the provision for malnad improvement.

The DEWAN replied that the question would be taken up when the building for the dispensary was completed for which Rs. 5,000 had been provided.

The member also suggested giving increased powers of inspection to the Range Officers in the Education Department and placing certain number of schools under their jurisdiction. If this was done, there would be material savings under T. A. and the post of one of the Inspectors of Education could be abolished.

It was stated that though a sum of Rs. 15,85,500 was spent on primary education, it could not be considered adequate, in view of the fact that primary education was the foundation for higher education. The grant had to be increased for attracting efficient teachers and for giving them increased salaries. The realisations from education cess were merely deposited in the Savings Banks in some cases, without being utilised for Primary Education for which alone the Cess was levied. This money should be utilized for improving the salaries of School Masters. In spite of the fact that Government had been pleased to give higher education to the people, few persons were able to earn their livelihood. For this reason, technical schools should be opened for which adequate provision should to be made. Notwithstanding the facilities given to Panchamas for Education the results so far achieved were very poor. Perhaps satisfactory progress would become possible if boarding schools

were opened in all places where a number of Panchamas lived, and especially in the *Malnad*. One such school was necessary at Hassan on account of the large number of the Panchama population there.

In regard to village improvement, it was remarked that though adequate provision had been made in the past, only a part of it was utilised, and it was therefore necessary that local officers should be instructed not to allow any lapses in the grant. It was requested that increased grants should be provided under Drinking Water Wells.

In regard to minor tanks, more than 13,000 tanks were in utter disrepair; and many of them had silted up. There was no water in several tanks for want of proper bunds. The preparation of a regular programme of restoration under which a specified number of tanks would be taken up for restoration might improve matters. In the absence of a definite programme, it was imposible to avoid food scarcity even though there be satisfactory rainfall.

With regard to the grant for malnad improvement, it was observed that more than half the amount had to be worked out by the Medical Department and the balance by the Revenue Department. This latter amount may be placed at the disposal of the District Boards, as the nature of work to be done under malnad improvement was the same as the normal work of the District Boards.

Belur, Halebid and Somanathpur temple buildings had a world-wide reputation. But they were in need of urgent restoration and careful preservation. A committee was appointed by the University to make recommendations in this respect and their report also was received; when the report came up to Government, it was hoped, Government would make arrangements for taking up the work immediately.

Another matter for consideration in this connection was that though a *tasdik* of Rs. 800 was given to the Belur temple, no watchman had been appointed. A watcher on Rs. 12 was sanctioned, but for reasons unknown to the member the appointment was not made. He requested this being done without delay.

With regard to potgi, it was pointed out that though the Land Revenue collections had increased as a result of resettlement, potgi had not been increased. Some extra provision should be made in the budget for the purpose.

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The revenue from Excise was not in his opinion a desirable source of income. It should be the object of Government to abolish excise shops altogether as soon as possible.

For the reorganization of the Ayurvedic College which was pending for the past several years, Government had provided only Rs. 10,000 and a request was made that a sum of at least Rs. 35,000 should be provided in the budget.

MR. RAMASWAMI observed that the members could not ask for additional allotments, seeing that there were no surplus funds available on account of the several costly schemes undertaken by Government. Trade depression was causing grave anxiety to both the Government and the people. Such being the case, it was necessary to see in what direction money could be found to meet all the commitments. A large sum of money was going out of the State in the shape of customs and that was the cause of the high prices of necessary articles like cloth, machinery, kerosene oil, matches, etc. He therefore hoped that Government would make strenuous efforts to get some relief in this matter. The Dewan said that the question was under the earnest consideration of Government and that members would do well not to discuss this question at present.

Coming to the Amrut Mahal Department, the member said that, strictly speaking the department had to be treated as a commercial concern. It was possible to get a much larger income from it. Government had been trying to improve the breed of cattle here for the past 20 or 30 years, but without any practical result and the cattle outside were often better than the local ones. He therefore suggested the purchase of foreign breeding bulls; if this was done, the condition of our cattle would improve and fetch better prices. In order to achieve that object, he requested that increased provision should be made in the budget under the Amrut Mahal Department. The Dewan replied that it was possible to derive better revenue from this department after the proposed reorganization. The present estimate was a very cautious one and the realisation was likely to be much more actually.

With regard to the Kunigal Stud Farm, the member observed that though the farm has been working for nearly 25 years its income was far from satisfactory. He did not know how far the budget anticipation of Rs. 19,000

would be realised next year, seeing that the actuals for 1923-24 were only about Rs. 8,000.

The DEWAN pointed out that the Kunigal Stud Farm being included in the Military Department, members would do well not to discuss the matter. Government were doing everything in their power to increase the revenue from the Farm with a view to ultimately make it self-supporting; and Major Scott was going to make recommendations in this behalf.

MR. RAMASWAMI continuing said that there were very few small industries in the State, which could give scope for poor people to earn their livelihood. It did not appear that the suggestions offered by the Industries and Commerce Department were of any great practical value. He requested that some provision should be made for giving proper encouragement to people in this respect. In the Dewan's address to the Economic Conference, it was observed that export figures were more and more unsatisfactory. And the large commercial undertakings were not always yielding adequate returns. Government must therefore direct their attention to further developing small industries in the right direction.

In consideration of the fact that our Railway earnings were not satisfactory, the speed of trains should be urgently enhanced.

The DEWAN said that when railway revenue improved, these improvements would be effected. The member requested that as the present figures showed that the revenue was better, some more provision may be made for improving speed as well as the condition of carriages.

He urged the necessity of laying out the Nanjangud-Erode Railway and said that the railway connection would help them to get increased labour for purposes of cultivation by the time the high level canal was constructed and also observed that by so doing there would be increased revenue to the State. With reference to the VII Installation, the Dewan had said in the course of his address that by taking up this work and supplying the additional power generated to the Gold Mines an additional revenue of Rs. 14 lakhs was to be expected. But the Gold Mines might cease to work 10 or 15 years later so that the additional power might not yield a revenue then. He requested that this power be conserved to meet the future demands which were indicated by the unemployment problem.

With regard to the Bhadravati Iron Works, the member thought that the works would not mean a loss to the State if certain subsidiary industries also were started.

In view of the discontinuance of the grant to the Civic and Social Progress Association to the extent of Rs. 5,000, he suggested that, that amount might be given to the districts for starting child welfare institutions. Child mortality was increasing and these institutions would greatly improve matters. He therefore requested that a sum of Rs. 5,000 should be provided in the budget.

He further said that owing to the absence of midwives in the villages, many confinement cases ended fatally. It was necessary to appoint a midwife for every hobli. For this he requested that some provision be made.

He suggested the opening of panchama boarding houses in all places where there were a large number of panchamas living. Otherwise, the boys of that community would not avail themselves of the educational facilities afforded by Government.

Regarding the grant for the Mysore City, he pointed out that the grant was insufficient as all the suburbs were in urgent need of improvement. He therefore requested its being increased.

MR. KESAVAYYA observed that the present grant of Rs. 12,500 was quite insufficient for the establishment of a coffee experimental farm. The Government had realised not less than Rs. 20 lakhs by sale of coffee lands. At least 5 per cent of it, *i.e.*, Rs. 50,000 be set apart for starting an experimental farm for the improvement of this important industry. If this was not possible, he requested that at least Rs. 25,000 might be provided in the budget for the year 1925-26. Several planters in the Koppa and Mudgere Taluks had given up this industry as not paying.

With regard to the malnad improvement, he was sorry that this was not attended to by the District Boards satisfactorily and suggested the work being entrusted to a separate establishment.

With regard to Education, he observed that in the various Convocation Addresses delivered in connection with the Mysore University, the provision of free education was advocated. After repeated representations from the people in this matter, Government ordered that for

the present education should be free up to the Lower Secondary standard. This was done several years ago and it was time to make High School education also free. After all, the fee collections from these schools, came only to Rs. 98,000 and this was nothing compared to the large expenditure on education as a whole. The Dewan invited the attention of the member to the large number of free-ships and half-freeships provided in the High Schools. The member replied that this relief was not enough. There were a number of poor brahmin boys who were unable to continue higher education for want of help; scholarships or even freeships were not given to deserving brahmins. Private gentlemen were giving *Varams* to poor boys but this was not enough. He therefore requested that all poor boys and children of low paid officials should be educated free. All this was a question of funds and Government must find all ways of cutting down expenditure.

Some of the members had remarked that retrenchments should be in the direction of reducing salaries of officers, but he thought that such a procedure would create discontent in the minds of officers. In his opinion, retrenchments were called for in the number of appointments, offices being combined wherever possible, *e.g.*, Forest and Excise Departments.

With regard to the Police Department, he suggested that considerable savings could be effected if the number of Jamedars and Sub-Inspectors were reduced. He therefore requested that arrangements might be made to effect retrenchment in the Police Department. The Dewan said that this was not a correct description of the position. In fact, there were demands from all quarters for increased establishments and more investigation centres. The First Member added that Government were quite prepared to reduce establishments wherever people wanted it to be done.

Lastly, the member requested that the A.-V. School which was started by private effort at Chikmagalur under the name of Sir Visvesvaraya was doing very good work and the results in the L. S. Examination were very much better than in other schools. The Inspector-General had promised to consider the request of the people for a grant-in-aid and the member prayed for provision being made in the budget for the purpose.

MR. MAHOMED SHERIFF said that he would like to

make some observations on the remarks made by Mr. Byanna and Mr. Venkatakrishniah on Mahomedan education. From the speeches that were made, he gathered that the speakers were under the impression that considerable sums of money were being spent on the education of Mahomedans, ignoring the claims of other communities in this respect. He regretted that while Government had been spending on an average Rs. 1-4-0 for each Mahomedan boy, only Re. 0-6-0 was being spent for a Panchama boy. He expressed the fear that the statistics quoted were likely to convey a misleading impression and also prejudice the mind of Government in affording relief to the Mahomedan boys who were very backward in education. The Dewan observed that there need be no fear that the grant for Mahomedan education was going to be reduced on account of the remarks of the members referred to. Continuing, Mr. Sheriff said that the expenditure to the State in regard to college education was about Rs. 800 in the case of each boy and Rs. 1,000 in the case of each girl, but 98 per cent of these pupils were non-Mahomedans. He was therefore of opinion that the grant for Mahomedan education itself was not adequate and should be enhanced with a view to raise the percentage of literacy among the members of that community. The Dewan said that it was a question of policy and need not be further discussed.

MR. SHERIFF next said, that the Bench Courts were corrupt. Messrs. Belur Srinivasa Iyengar, Ramaswami, B. Srinivasa Iyengar and B. L. Byanna took objection to this sweeping remark and urged that it should be withdrawn. The Dewan observed it was a mis-statement and also an unparliamentary remark and that he would not allow it. Mr. Sheriff then withdrew it. Continuing, he said that Bench Magistrates' Courts must all be closed down and that in their place, special courts with duly qualified magistrates should be opened. In order to meet the expenditure, he suggested the closing down of the Bhadravati Iron Works on which large sums of money were being wasted. The Dewan warned the member to be more careful in making such allegations and said that Government had not been intentionally wasting public money. If the member thought that there was no satisfactory return on the amount invested he was welcome to say so. Mr. Sheriff then said, that the yield in this case was not satisfactory and that Government would be well

advised in closing down the works and utilising the money intended for expenditure thereon in the coming year towards the opening of additional courts.

MR. BORANNA pointed out, that litigation was increasing and that the courts recently established to remove congestion were not very useful to the public. He quoted the instance of the Additional Sub-Judge's Court given to Mysore where a Sub-Judge's Court already existed. If it had been located at Hassan or anywhere else it should have resulted in greater convenience to the litigant public and more relief to the District Judge.

With reference to the provision of of Rs. 35,000 for improvements to the Bangalore City and rupees one lakh for Mysore City, he requested that Government should have the same amount of sympathy to all municipalities and district headquarters. He observed that there was no special provision made for giving encouragement to the raiyats in the shape of loans for irrigation wells. The Dewan said that such a provision could not come in the Revenue Account but the provision of Rs. 1,12,000 under Agriculture included these loans. When the member said that it was desirable to ear-mark a specified sum for this purpose, the Dewan observed that all applications for loans in this connection would receive due consideration and ear-marking was unnecessary. The Second Member added that almost three-fourths of the provision under land improvement was utilised for irrigation wells. Mr. Boranna brought to notice that there had been frequent lapses under the allotment for minor tanks restoration and requested that instructions should be issued to District Officers that not a pie out of the grant for this purpose should be allowed to lapse. He also said that the minimum requirements of the district under this head could be satisfied if this provision was raised to Rs. 10,000 at least. The provision for primary education, namely, Rs. 15,87,000 worked out at annas six per pupil on the basis of the total population of the State. This was too low. In the case of Mahomedan education, however, the expenditure worked out to Rs. 1-6-0 per pupil. He therefore requested that for primary education alone the grant should be at least Rs. 20,00,000. A very large number of school buildings were required and an increase of pay to the teachers was also imperative. Including these two items, the total provision under primary education should be not less than Rs. 30,00,000. In this connection,

all possible steps had to be taken to see that only qualified men were appointed as teachers. Questioned as to the ways and means of improving the expenditure, Mr. Boranna said that formerly, *i.e.,* in 1893-94, the Police, Excise and Forest Departments were all under one officer. Similar arrangements might be made now with advantage. The Dewan pointed out that the suggestion was impracticable. Increase of work, increased revenue to be realised in each of the departments and many other factors had all to be taken into consideration before making a rough suggestion of this kind. The member also suggested that the system of fixed travelling allowances should be introduced in the case of higher officers of Government. This had already been done in some of the departments and could with advantage be extended to others also. The Dewan replied that the question of fixed travelling allowances had been thoroughly considered by Government and it was found that; that arrangement would be more expensive than the present system. The member added that the office of the Inspector of Office Systems was unnecessary. Formerly, a Special Officer had been deputed to Simla to study the system of office procedure there and as a result of his recommendations the Disposal Number System had been introduced in Mysore. Subsequently what was called the Tottenham System had been introduced in some districts as an experimental measure. The Inspector of Office Systems was appointed since. What necessity there was to make this appointment and what work the officer was doing actually were not known to the member. He was of opinion that material savings could be effected by the abolition of this post. Similarly, there was no need to have both the Amrit Mahal Superintendent as well as the Live Stock Expert. One of these two posts could as well be abolished.

The need for a large number of drinking water wells in the interior parts of the State was felt very keenly and the provision of Rs. 40,000 should be raised by Rs. 20,000.

MR. G. RANGA DAS represented that the Bedar community in the State numbered 3 lakhs and three-fourths of the population had nothing to live upon. If takavi loans of at least Rs. 50 per family were sanctioned, a pair of cattle could be purchased and the family enabled to cultivate a small extent of land and earn their livelihood. Otherwise, they had to starve. The number of pupils belonging to this community that attended schools was

very low and very few of them got scholarships. Government should therefore make some provision in the budget so as to give a scholarship to each of such pupils.

There was only one man from this community who had passed the M. A. Degree Examination. He was now a Revenue Probationer. His application for a gazetted appointment though strongly supported by the Deputy Commissioner was not favourably considered. He regretted that there was not even one gazetted officer from the Bedar community though it numbered 3 lakhs. He therefore requested that at the very next opportunity Government would see their way to appoint this candidate to a gazetted appointment.

MR. PATTABIRAMA CHETTY prayed that primary schools should be provided in all parts of the State and that every school which contained four teachers should have one English teacher. He brought to notice that in many parts of the taluks of the Tumkur District, wet crops had completely failed; yet remissions were not granted. He hoped that Government would look into the matter and pass orders immediately as all the revenue kists were nearly over. The member was aware, that in a certain case remission had been recommended by the Deputy Commissioner and also actually granted and he did not know why a similar recommendation was not made in other cases where crops had failed. The Dewan replied that complaints, if any, in regard to this matter should first be made to the Deputy Commissioner and that if any special case of injustice was brought to notice, Government would enquire into it.

The grants under drinking water wells and village improvements had to be raised suitably. The provision for tank restoration works as put down in the budget estimates worked out at about Rs. 10,000 for each district. This was very low in view of the large number of tanks that had been neglected for several years past and required urgent restoration. He instanced the case of the Chiknayakanahalli Tank, the restoration of which was taken up several years ago, but given up after work to the extent of Rs. 20,000 had been done, out of a total grant of Rs. 35,000. It was not known why the work was stopped. At the last Dasara Session, the reply of Government to an interpellation in this behalf was that the matter would be looked into. The member regretted that no orders had yet been passed. There was no water at all in the

tank and he requested that the matter should be taken up for consideration without delay.

MR. APPAJI GOWDA pointed out that most of the tanks in the State were in utter disrepair. Under a previous arrangement, when all minor tanks were under the supervision of the Revenue Department all contributions due from the raiyats were being collected and restoration of all minor tanks attended to regularly. The Dewan observed that this was not correct. Neither the major nor minor tanks had been satisfactorily attended to formerly and it was for this reason that all tanks were transferred to the Engineering Department as an experimental measure. The position had been unsatisfactory for over 20 years past and if experience showed that the present arrangement also was not advantageous; Government would see how it could be improved. Continuing, the member said that the provision of Rs. 20,000 under village improvement was inadequate. He added that in the past, contributions had been recovered from the raiyats but the work for which they were collected had not been done and the people were not in a position to know what had happened to the amounts paid by them. The Dewan replied that wherever cash contributions had been collected they were deposited in the Savings Bank. But in many cases where work could not be attended to, refunds had been given. Mr. Appaji Gowda represented that in several cases, for want of patta or proper receipts the raiyats were put to great hardship. In many cases they were made to pay assessment two or three times in a year. He therefore requested Government to provide each raiyat with a patta free of cost.

Lastly, he said that the work of Shekdars had been greatly reduced because all petitions were now disposed of by Amildars or other higher officers, whereas formerly they used to be referred to the Shekdars. Besides, Shekdars had no sanitary work to do now. He proposed the abolition of all these posts and the substitution of a Revenue Inspector for each taluk and expected the resulting savings to amount to a lakh and fifty thousand rupees. The Dewan replied that it was not possible for one Revenue Inspector to attend to all the work of the taluk and that there were also other practical difficulties in giving effect to the proposal.

Mr. ABDUR RAHMON compared the income and expenditure of the years 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25 with

that of the year 1925-26 and observed that from the year 1922-23, the Government were spending the reserve amounts and that, in his opinion, was not a sound policy. He said that one lakh of rupees was drawn from the reserve in the year 1922-23 while in the year 1925-26 it was estimated to draw Rs. 1,89,000, apart from the sum of Rs. 41,000 shown as surplus. It was pointed out that out of the receipts of Rs. 3,39,79,000, budgetted for the year 1925-26, a sum of Rs. 1,23,00,000 would be received from Land Revenue, 19 lakhs of rupees from Income Tax and 19 lakhs of rupees from Stamps, etc. He expressed a doubt as to the full realisation of the receipts estimated under Land Revenue, as Government were never able to realise more than Rs. 1,18,00,000. The increase of the Land Revenue in the current year was said to be due to the resettlement. Under Income Tax, he doubted whether 19 lakhs could be realised in the next year. In the previous years, only 17 lakhs of rupees were realised. All the receipts referred to above came from taxes levied on the people in one shape or another and very little from any of the industrial works such as the Hydro-electric and the Bhadravati Iron Works. A good deal of money was being spent on them for a long time with no adequate return. All the income had therefore to be got from the people in the form of various taxes to run the administration. It would also be evident from the address that the Mining Revenue would be less, so also the C. & M. Station surplus and receipts from the Sandalwood Oil Factory. It would be therefore right to presume that the receipts in the next year would be less, while the expenditure would be more. This would be a sad feature.

Under Forests, Rs. 31,85,000 was shown as total receipts. Income from the Forests (excluding Sandal Oil) was Rs. 16 lakhs and out of this amount a sum of Rs. 11,62,000 was spent towards the establishment charges. The total percentage of expenditure would thus come to 72. Besides, the Sandalwood Oil Factories were also included under this head. The Forest Department supplied sandalwood to the Factory, but had no control over it. Its establishment was quite separate. The quantity of sandalwood supplied, the total quantity of oil produced, the cost of its production, etc., are not clear from the budget. The First Member pointed out that the Forest Department would be responsible for the collection and supply of the wood and that the Sandalwood Oil

Factory was responsible for the conversion of the wood into oil and for its sale. Formerly, the wood was sold by auction, but now it was all converted into oil and sold, fetching some profits.

The member wanted to know whether the Government would get more profit by the sale of the oil than by the sale of sandalwood. He also desired to know the stock of the oil. The First Member said that necessary statistics were available with the Government and that it would not be possible for all these to be shown in the budget.

MR. ABDUR RAHMON said that under Forests—Sandal Oil—the gross receipts were estimated at Rs. 24,40,000 and that the expenditure was shown as Rs. 8,55,000 and complained that the cost of the wood was not included. The First Member replied that these amounts were included in the main head for Sandal Oil. The member said that his main point was that the percentage of cost in the Forest Department was very high and that it should be reduced.

Under Minor Tanks, a sum of Rs. 52,281 was spent last year and a sum of one lakh of rupees had been provided for the next year. There were 25,000 tanks and most of them were in urgent need of restoration. Out of the amount allotted, it was not known how many of them could be taken up and completed. Unless immediate steps were taken to restore these tanks, it would be very difficult to recover the land-tax from the raiyats. Half the income came from the lands irrigated by these tanks, and it was therefore absolutely necessary that greater provision should be made and extensive restoration work taken up in each district.

As regards Education, the budget estimate for 1924-25 was Rs. 55,56,400 and the revised estimate was Rs. 50,29,500. It would thus be seen that a sum of five lakhs of rupees was allowed to lapse. When people were clamouring for more schools, it was regrettable that such a large sum should be allowed to lapse. Government should see that all the amounts provided for are fully spent and not a pie allowed to lapse. For expenditure under Primary Education, Rs. 15,87,5000 was provided for 1925-26 out of which, nearly Rs. 8,62,900 came from the Cess. The expenditure from the general revenues should be increased.

The DEWAN corrected the member and explained to him that the total of Rs. 8 lakhs was the accumulated

figure and not a recurring income from the cess and that the income from the cess was Rs. 2,92,000 up-to-date.

The member said that it would be quite impossible for the State to spend on primary education anything like the amount spent in Ohio, but all the same, it was very necessary that an increased provision should be made if the literacy of the village population should be improved.

As regards Agriculture, an increased allotment was necessary for the supply of seeds and agricultural implements as the allotment of Rs. 32,000 was not sufficient.

Repeated representations had been made in this House that a Unani College should be opened at Mysore in connection with the Ayurvedic College. The Government also promised to consider it when proper qualified teachers were forthcoming. The State had sent 5 or 6 men outside the State for training in the Unani system of medicine and these had come back trained. The present Ayurvedic College might be re-named as Ayurvedic and Unani College and a separate section for Unani opened with these trained teachers. If Government could conveniently open two colleges, it would be better.

MR. ANANTHIAH said that although the budget has been framed so as to show a surplus of Rs. 41,000, it is as a matter of fact a deficit budget by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as under interest "on debt and other obligations" no expenditure was shown, and that for Sinking Fund, no provision had been made. The Financial Secretary replied that the interest on Sinking Fund was included under the Sinking Fund itself and that it was not separately shown. The member wished to know if anything was credited under the Mining and Capitalisation Fund. The Financial Secretary, in reply, said that it was being done till very recently and that arrangement was stopped. He added that they had reduced the debt and that the Fund was not in the shape of liquid assets, but in fixed assets. The member also wanted to know whethsr any interest was credited under the Famine Insurance Fund to which the Financial Secretary replied that the interest on it was included in the Fund itself.

MR. ANANTHIAH remarked that the object of the capitalization fund was different and that instead of spending the fund in the manner done now, it would be fair if the fund was spent on works which would yield a good interest. Government would have done well if they had given effect to all the recommendations of the Special Finance

Committee, such as the reduction of the Dewan's salary and the salaries of the Councillors, etc. The recommendations of the Special Finance Committee in Resolution No. 2 should be carried out. If these were done, Government need not borrow from outside. Government were pleased to say that every attempt was being made to reduce the subsidy and if it were not possible to do so, the expenditure under Military Force should be reduced.

The *Malnad* was deteriorating owing to various causes. A *Malnad* Improvement Committee was formed. An economic survey had been instituted. More grants were given under Medical. In spite of all that, the lot of the people in those parts remained the same. More communications and hospitals were necessary. If a larger number of hospitals could not be started, Ayurvedic or Unani dispensaries might be started. No new economic survey was necessary. Further, a High School at Tirthahalli was absolutely necessary and the people were long expecting this. They were prepared to contribute their mite for this purpose and they were also agreeable to bear the rent of the building. Necessary amount might therefore be provided in the budget. At least, Rs. 10,000 would be sufficient to open the IV Form Class immediately. Government could also find this money by the levy of a tax on "Thupra" leaves which are exported in large quantities. Other *Malnad* members did not agree to this suggestion as a large number of poor people found a living by making *beedies* out of these leaves and that the income to Government would be almost nothing.

As regards Co-operative Societies, much help could not be expected from the honorary organisers and it was very essential to have Inspectors. Their number might therefore be increased and more amount provided for their travelling allowances. Rs. 50,000 should be given for advances for the supply of manure, agricultural implements, etc., to the raiyats.

In Shimoga, a general hospital should be established as in Bangalore and Mysore. A separate ward for maternity cases is felt very keenly at this place. A sum of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000 may be provided in the budget.

Mr. T. Nanjappa brought to the notice of the Government that the sum of Rs. 20,000 provided for village improvements was insufficient and requested Government to enhance the grant. He said that some of the villages were in a most insanitary condition and that it was the

prime duty of Government to see that they are removed to better localities in the neighbourhood. As such, it was necessary that they should be provided with all possible facilities. The existing villages were built years ago without any consideration to sanitation, etc., and were very congested. In this connection, it might be asked why the villagers themselves could not do it. It would be really a difficult task for them to secure the site required and a forcible conversion of cultivable land into house sites would bring about ill-feeling among the people themselves. So, he requested that the Government should, in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and the Deputy Commissioner of the District, select and acquire good localities for the purpose.

Many of the members of the House were of the opinion that there was no need to spend large sums of money on the Co-operative Department. He said he did not agree with their views. It was doing good work, helped the raiyats in purchasing seeds and implements and its services were absolutely necessary. He said that a sum of Rs. 5,000 provided in the budget for honorary organisers (under Co-operative Department) was unnecessary and suggested that the amount might be used for village improvement works.

He brought to the notice of Government the fact of officers making rapid marches in their motor cars without even pausing to enquire into the conditions of the villagers and requested that that system should be put an end to. The officers should stop at the travellers' bungalows on the roadside. That would give ample opportunities for the raiyats to represent their grievances and would also give the Officers of Government opportunities to know the actual conditions of the villages.

Regarding medical aid, he said that the state of affairs in villages was miserable, and requested that at least one hospital should be opened in every hobli in the State.

He requested that one primary school should be opened at least for the use of four neighbouring villages and that the education cess contributed by them should be utilised for that purpose instead of being deposited in the Savings Bank. New school buildings might also be constructed. No benefit would be derived by depositing the education cess money in the Savings Banks. The villagers were altogether illiterate and Government

should take steps to see that the education cess amount was used to the fullest benefit of the contributors of the cess.

It was pointed out that there was only one non-Brahmin Judge in the Chief Court and that two non-Brahmin officers might be appointed.

It was also suggested said that the grant sanctioned to the Revenue Survey Department was capable of considerable reduction in as much as almost all the taluks had been resurveyed and there would be no work for about 30 years for a big staff. The staff should be considerably reduced. The Dewan pointed out that the resettlement of many villages was yet pending and his suggestions would be considered when the work of resettlement was completed in all the villages.

In connection with the grant for the repairs to muzrai institutions, it was pointed out that the sum provided in the budget was only Rs. 10,000 whereas Rs. 19,000 had been provided last year. There were many temples of historic importance in the Hassan and Mysore Districts which required immediate repairs before the next rains set in. The Government should provide funds to the extent of Rs. 30,000 to 40,000 every year for the next seven or eight years. No grant might be required after that. Immediate repairs to the temples were necessary; otherwise, they would come down during the next rains.

THE FIRST MEMBER observed that last year also only a sum of Rs. 10,000 was originally provided in the budget, but a supplemental grant of Rs. 9,000 had to be given for special works.

In this connection, it was brought to the notice of Government that some people had given donations, years back for the repairs of certain temples, but the Government took no action. They simply deposited the money in their Savings Bank. Action should be taken to utilise the amount for repairing the temples. The First Member replied that the Government were not aware of any such cases and if specific instances were brought to his notice, he would arrange to return the money to the donors.

There was a complaint that the courts were not being supplied with all the printed forms required by them. Certain forms had to be written up by the clerks involving unnecessary trouble and scriptory work to the clerks.

In certain cases, the quality of paper used was very unsuitable (*viz.*, paper used for decree form) and in other cases, the size of the form was reduced rendering it useless. The First Member replied that on a reference made by the Chief Court, a better quality of paper, which the Chief Court themselves recommended for decree form, had been supplied and the other defects would be rectified. He also said that certain forms which were out of use had to be converted and made use of for other purposes as otherwise the whole thing would be wasted and Government would be put to some loss. Hence the trouble. He assured the member that there would be no room for such complaint in the future as almost the whole stock had been used up.

Another matter brought to notice was the insufficient supply of medicines to the hospitals. It was suggested that advantage might be taken of the creation of the Mysore Medical Faculty for the manufacture of such of the medicines as could be locally manufactured. That would not only give a very good training for the medical graduates, but would also ensure an ample supply of medicines.

MR. HUTCHVEEREGOWDA said that the sum of rupees. one lakh provided for minor tanks was altogether insufficient. Even the grant for the major tanks was not sufficient. For the last four or five years, there were no rains. Repairs to tanks could have been very well undertaken, but as a matter of fact, no action in that direction was taken. Provision for that item should be enhanced. The Kadaba Tank had not been included in the programme of restoration. Originally, a sum of Rs. 600 was contributed for repairs and again there had been a demand for Rs. 970 for miscellaneous items. There was no water in the tank during the last six years and Government did not sanction any remission. The raiyats had no money to pay their *kandayam* and it was next to impossible to collect any cess for irrigation works. In the Tumkur District, there were only two big tanks and Goverment should provide for repairs to those tanks.

Some of the roads were in a hopeless condition and required to be improved. He requested that needful instructions might be given to the Public Works Department to improve their condition.

MR. RUDRAPPA said that almost the whole of the income of the State came from villagers, but much was not spent for their benefit. What they wanted was water

supply, village improvement, hospitals, tanks, schools, etc. The Government did not help them much in regard to medical aid. Many representations were made to Government in that connection, but there was not adequate response. In Bombay, school masters were supplied with medicines for ordinary diseases for distribution among the villagers. In Madras, doctors who wished to settle themselves in the villages were given some bonus. Some such concessions should be shown in this State also. There was also a resolution before the House that the Sanitary Inspectors should be supplied with medicines for the benefit of the villagers. The Government in consulation with the Senior Surgeon must create facilities for medical aid to the villagers.

In connection with educational grants, he said that every one wanted more schools in the villages, but the amount provided in the budget last year was not fully worked out, and a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs was allowed to lapse. He was of opinion that the grant under primary education should be enhanced by at least five lakhs. He pointed out that the grant of Rs. 40,000 for hostels was not sufficient as Government had already large commitments. Government should enhance the grant under this head with the object of encouraging donations from the public. The accommodation for the Panchama Boarding School at Tumkur was not sufficient and required to be extended. A special Inspector should be appointed at least for two districts to guard the interests of those people.

He brought to the notice of Government that the Bench Courts in the State were as a whole not working satisfactorily, the chief reason being that suitable persons were not selected to serve on the Bench. The Amildars selected whomsoever they liked and that was the root of the evil. There was nothing wrong in the principle on which the courts were started. Proper men should be selected for the work and then the working would be quite satisfactory.

He regretted that sufficient grant was not sanctioned for scholarships for backward communities and pleaded that the grant might be enhanced. The people, he said, did not claim that concession merely on the ground of their belonging to the backward communities. The fact was that their claims were overlooked during the past several years, that, as a compensation therefor, they expected some concession at the hands of the Government.

MR. DEVOJI RAO said that a grant of Rs. 40,000 was given in the budget for 1924-25 whereas a sum of Rs. 30,000 only was provided for minor municipalities in the budget for 1925-26. An assurance was held out that the grant would be enhanced, but actually it had been reduced by Rs. 10,000. There were 78 taluks in the State besides many minor municipalities and the sum allotted did not provide even Rs. 500 to each taluk. He requested that the grant might be enhanced.

Seringapatam was a place of historic importance and should be improved. Once in five or six years when Viceroys and other distinguished personages came, a sum of Rs. 500 to 600 would be spent for temporary repairs, but no systematic attempts have actually been made to improve the place. The place was very unhealthy and decaying. His Highness on the occasion of opening the memorial of Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar said that it was the duty of Government to improve the place and every effort would be made to do so. But actually the Government had done nothing. At least a sum of Rs. 3,000 should be provided for the improvement of Seringapatam Town alone.

A request was made that a Land Mortgage Bank might be opened at Tirthahalli. The Dewan said that if they prepared a scheme with a subscribed capital of a lakh of rupees, Government would give another lakh.

MR. JOHN pointed out that in big cities, there were many hospitals and dispensaries. In certain hospitals in the big cities medicines were not given in the evening while in others, they were given. A uniform practice may be observed and medicines may be given only in the mornings and the money thus saved given to villages for medical aid, as the villages had no kind of medical aid whatsoever. He also suggested that some of the dispensaries from the big cities might be transferred to the villages.

Secondly, he pointed out that there were frequent transfers of officers in the Medical Department and that a very large sum of money was being spent on travelling allowances. He requested that transfers might be reduced to the minimum and the amount thus saved utilised for purposes of medicine.

He was of opinion that the University Budget was capable of reduction. The University turned out a good number of graduates with no openings for them. The number of graduates was more than what was required.

So, the activities of the University might be curtailed for some time. The money thus released might be spent for improving the primary education in the villages where people did not know the three R's. If that proposal be accepted, the people living in the villages would be very much benefited.

MR. PIR SAB said that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was provided for expenditure on the Bhadravati Iron Works last year, but no details of expenditure were available. He also brought to the notice of the Government that on account of the Iron Works, the whole of the forests in the Kadur District were being cut down. Besides, the concern was incurring very heavy losses. It was a very big scheme launched by the Mysore Government and upon its profitable working depended the name and fame of His Highness the Maharaja and his Government. Every effort should be made to work it satisfactorily.

It was brought to the notice of the House that for want of sufficient accommodation, the primary classes at Hunsur were being held for only two hours in the morning between 8 and 10 and a request was made that in the interests of the education of boys, provision might be made in the next year's budget for the construction of a building for the primary school. Or one of the commissariat buildings might be ordered to be taken up for the purpose of holding the school. The Dewan promised to enquire into the matter.

MR. SANJIVIAH requested that the deaf and dumb school, for which a sum of Rs. 2,000 had been sanctioned, should be given enhanced funds. According to the Hindu Law, Government should protect these people. At least, a sum of Rs. 5,000 might be provided and the institution managed by the Government.

He said that the excise policy of Government was worse than last year. He did not want to dilate on the subject as there was a separate resolution before the House.

He pointed out that the muzrai funds were not properly utilised, and that the management of the institutions was far from satisfactory. He suggested that for the better management of the muzrai institutions and for exercising proper scrutiny over the expenditure, committees should be appointed for the temples, as is being done in the neighbouring British presidency according to the Hindu Religious Endowment Act.

He said that the grant for implements and seeds under the Agricultural Department was very inadequate and should be enhanced. He was not for sanctioning any grants for the Agricultural Department last year, but after an intimate acquaintance with the work of the department, he was convinced of the excellent work that was being done by the department and was of opinion that sufficient funds should be given to the department to carry on the work. The Dewan pointed out that it was a matter for the department to ask for more grants and there would be no difficulty in granting additional funds under that head.

The member pointed out that for want of an ice plant some loss was being incurred by the Sericultural Department and requested that a plant might be erected at the Mysore factory.

MR. APPAIYA was of opinion that the Bhadravati Iron Works should be temporarily closed down and the amount thus set free utilised for the opening of the new Magistrates' and Munsiffs ' Courts. He suggested that the services of an expert from one of the leading iron manufacturing concerns in England should be secured to investigate into the affairs of the Iron Works, to find out the causes for the losses incurred by the works and to suggest remedies. He also suggested that the pig iron produced should be converted into steel and articles of everyday requirements manufactured such as steel beams, rails, square bars, T bars, angle bars and the like. There might be some opposition in the first instance to the opening of such branches in the Iron Works. As a matter of fact when the electrical project was first launched, there was opposition from every corner but they had to thank the authorities who boldly faced those attacks and put the scheme through. The Central Industrial Workshop should be utilised for the manufacture of screws, bolts, nuts, hinges, etc.

It was observed that no provision was made for the famine relief fund. The Financial Secretary pointed out that a sum of rupees three lakhs was being added to that fund every year and that was in the form of the Government of India securities.

A sum of four lakhs of rupees were outstanding as arrears against private individuals to whom loans for the purchase of machinery, etc., were granted and it was requested that arrangements should be made to recover

them. The Dewan said that the money would be recovered in instalments according to the rules on the subject and if the people failed to pay their instalments regularly, they were liable to pay penal interest also.

Lastly, a request was made that the Bangalore-Hosur line might be undertaken as early as possible.

MR. RAJAGOPALA IYENGAR said that no legislation was yet enacted in the matter of levying fees in the Village Munsiffs' Courts. If legislation were enacted early, Government could get some income. He was of opinion that the working of Bench Courts was far from satisfactory. Instead of getting justice, the people get the opposite of it in those courts. Bench Magistrates' Courts should be replaced by *pucca* magistrates' courts.

He was of opinion that there was no need for higher education for girls in the State. It was sufficient if they were educated up to the Upper Secondary class. The amount intended for the higher education of girls might with advantage be utilised for the improvement of primary education of boys and girls.

He brought to the notice of the House that the people of the State contributed a sum of nearly 2 crores by way of land and other taxes, but the return they got was very little. Many necessary requirements of the tax-payers were not provided for; no remissions were granted and the villagers were clamouring for the extension of Primary Education. In those circumstances, it was for the representatives of the people to see whether the budget was acceptable to them. He agreed with Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao that the administration was top-heavy. His humble suggestion was that only one half of the income should be spent for administrative purposes and the other half utilised for the benefit of the people themselves. The present way of preparing the budget was not satisfactory to the people

Mr. SURIAH requested that the Mysore-Arsikere Railway should run faster than at present and cover the distance in much shorter period and the railway fare should be reduced.